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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1937

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In Spanish Survey Joseph Lash Cites Loyalist Advantage

A. S. U. Speaker Traces Efforts
Of the People to Organize
Military Forces

ANTI-FASCIST FORCES NOW WELL INTEGRATED

Common Room, December 7.—The Spanish government, due to the attitude of its people, is not in such a precarious position as is commonly thought, said Joseph Lash, Executive Secretary of the American Students' Union at an open meeting of the Bryn Mawr chapter. In spite of its original basic lacks, as opposed to the advantages on the rebel side, the government since July, 1936, has resolved the oppositions within itself, and today its army of 550,000 trained men is well organized and efficient.

The basic difficulties that the Spanish government has met laid in the relations among the Spanish people, although bound together in opposition to Fascism. There were both sectional and political clashes within the Loyalist populations: Catalonia and the Basque country claimed autonomy and separated from the government, three provinces broke off economic relations; and one town within the would-be autonomous Aragon attempted to split off from both Aragon and the government. The political oppositions among the Loyalists have been mainly between the Anarchists, the Trotskyites and those supporting Spanish Democracy in and for itself.

Mr. Lash feels that his optimism is supported by the fact that the Popular Front has not only overcome these inherent oppositions, but has also built up its army against the extraordinary advantages of the Rebel Army. Franco has had the support of the landed aristocracy, of big industry, and of Germany and Italy. Into his ranks poured the managers and technicians of industry, the agricultural experts and the civil servants. This "decapitation" of the government forces left the Loyalists with no system of justice, no police system, no centralization, and very little knowledge of military science. It was the

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Constance Renninger Interprets Aquinas In Process of Intellection Lies Man's Perfection

Common Room, November 30.—Man's comprehension is essentially homogeneous, said Constance Renninger, '39, in a meeting of the Philosophy Club. This is in the sense that concepts are assigned varied connotations by the mind when an image of that concept cannot be formed. From this we can conclude, with Descartes, that a difference exists between imagination and intellection.

Intellection, as imageless, "is man's most completely personal kind of awareness. Individual being is homogeneous." Similarly, personal identity, as immediate sensation, cannot be qualified except as a feeling of life; this aspect, common to every perceptual act, unifies an individual's experience and is distinct from whatever properties the objects of sensation may have. This unity is always generated by being and living as such.

Feeling is not solely applicable to emotional functions: "both emotion and intellection have the same imaginative kind of being in man." Feeling, in other words, is involved in all activity whether of sensation or of intellection. This unity of feeling is each man's truth for himself—his truth of being as well as his standard for the truth of external things.

Infinite concepts are evolved by intellection, not by the imaginative faculty. "It is in the underlying process of all living, that of intellection, that superlative can really be thought." For instance, "Empty, unlimited space is the nearest approximation to an . . . imaginative conception of God." And whereas God is most easily imagined as "light," so man, as corporeal and internal "is more easily imagined as a dark space." . . . That is, for the imagination, corporeality and incorporeality, as internal and external respectively, are naturally imagined as "dark" and "light."

"Thomas Aquinas' cosmological proof of the existence of God shows . . . he thought of his individual unity as a light spirit and as a dependent one," presupposing at the same time an absolute relation of cause and effect in the universe. The cosmological

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Career as Barrister Planned by Panofsky

Led by Voegelé into field of Art,
Attained Ph.D., Grimm Prize
At Age of 21

CAME TO AMERICA IN '31

Professor Ernest Panofsky, in an interview following the last Flexner lecture, outlined briefly a remarkable career. His accomplishments represent not only a series of events spectacular in themselves, but also a record of sustained triumphs occasioned by an unusual ability.

After the customary period of training in a "humanistic gymnasium," Professor Panofsky entered the university at Berlin with the firm intention of becoming a barrister, as his father and grandfather had been before him. However, during one of his early terms, while he was studying at Freiburg (for it was the custom in Germany for college students to move about freely from one university to another), he met a man named Voegelé, a teacher of art history. Panofsky felt his influence so strongly then and later that he was persuaded their interests lay along similar lines.

Therefore, he worked in history of art for a few years, and when he was still only 21, wrote a paper on *The Art Theory of Dürer*, which won for him not only the coveted Grimm prize, but also his doctor's degree. (It is of interest to American students that the doctorate is the first and only degree given in German universities.)

After several years of independent work, Professor Panofsky became associated with the University of Hamburg, and there worked in co-operation with the Harburg Institute, now located in London, which is devoted to showing the revival and survival of classical ideas in art and science. Because of his fine work in this field, Professor Panofsky was invited in 1931 to lecture at New York University. Of America, he said it was a case of "love at first sight;" he had a "marvelous time" in New York. During his second lecture trip here he received word that, with Hitler's accession to power, he would no longer be permitted to teach in Germany, and he decided to remain permanently in America. The telegraph operator who received the message from Germany, not being a Bryn Mawr graduate who could "read French and German at sight," cheerfully pasted on the cablegram a bright green sticker bearing the words "Happy Easter!"

For the past several years, Professor Panofsky has been associated with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, but still gives one lecture course at New York University, for old time's sake.

Although he is little concerned with modern art, Professor Panofsky said that it was closely related to Mediaeval art in that both are seeking an escape from reality, the latter in the use of visible symbols of a higher life, the former in representations of the subconscious or deeper life. In other words, he said, surrealism may develop into "Mediaeval art with an inverted sign."

Of Bryn Mawr, Professor Panofsky said he was quite impressed by the genuine learning of many members of the faculty, and by an unusually unconstrained but serious attitude of "sincere interest in work" on the part of the students.

As a parting thought, Professor Panofsky mentioned with charming fatherly pride his two sons at Princeton, both seniors, neither of whom is at all interested in history of art,—for which he says he is "very thankful."

Skiing Folders on View

Miss Petts has folders from Sky Top, Peckets of Sugar Hill, and the Lake Placid Club, and all information about rates, railroad fares, etc., which she will be glad to show to anyone interested in skiing. Reductions in regular expenses will be made to large groups.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Saturday, December 11. Hall dances in Merion and Rockefeller.

Sunday, December 12. Christmas Carol service, Goodhart Hall, 7.45 p. m.

Monday, December 13. Deanery party, 7 p. m.

Tuesday, December 14. Summer Camp party, Common Room, 4-6 p. m. German play, Common Room, 8.30-9 p. m. Maid's Carols in halls, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, December 15. Maid's Dance, Gym, 9 p. m. Mr. Crenshaw will address Science Club, Common Room, 8 p. m.

Thursday, December 16. Christmas parties in the halls.

Herbert Miller Speaks On "Racial Minorities"

Russia Alone Has Harmonized Small
Groups Successfully

Common Room, November 30.—Mr. Herbert Miller, speaking to the International Club on "Racial Minorities in Europe," showed how Germany's imperialistic antagonism to her Polish subjects and her consequent increase of armaments did a great deal to precipitate the World War. He considered Russia the one country which has successfully dealt with the supposedly "insoluble problem" of harmonizing small and scattered national groups in Europe. Russia's treatment of more than 40 different racial factions within her borders, said Mr. Miller, is exemplary.

Mr. Miller defined that class which opposes the attempt of a ruler to crush out all but one language, religion, or set of customs, in a country, as a minority. In Europe, the situation is serious because such groups are inevitable and exist within the boundaries of every country. Even the formation of new "secession" states has not eliminated the problem for each includes a number of parti-racial residents.

In certain cases the government of such countries has led to difficulties in international diplomacy. Germany, Poland and Hungary permit only their own language to be spoken by their residents. The natural result has been that these nationalistic movements have effected immediate opposition, and a revival of interest in their own language by a people who otherwise would not have considered it.

Russia's plan has eliminated this automatic, psychological resistance as well as diplomatic disputes with the mother-nations of the minorities. The Russian program comprises a uniform economic system and a complete local cultural autonomy. With the retention of its own culture by each national group, the desire to oppose the government disappears and, as Mr. Miller said, "the language which the

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PEACE COUNCIL PLANS JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Pembroke West, December 2.—At a meeting of the Emergency Peace Council, plans were made and a committee appointed for a campaign for the economic boycott of Japanese goods, particularly raw silk used for stockings. The committee, chosen by the representatives of most of the clubs on campus, consists of Louise Mowley, '40, chairman; Ethel Mann, '38; Sylvia Wright, '38; Helen Hamilton, '39, and Florence Scott, '38.

The committee plans a meeting on December 13, at which speakers will present the various aspects of such a boycott, its economic effects upon industry, on the hosiery workers, and on the international situation. These will be held, leaving ample time for discussion.

The purpose of the Council in taking this action is to stimulate discussion of the boycott on campus and to facilitate its application by those who favor it as a means of checking the Japanese aggression in China. Later an attempt will be made to poll student opinion on the matter.

Players' Club Gives Technically Sound 'Bill of Divorcement'

Both "Helpless and Powerful"
Portrayal Given by Smith,
Princeton, '38

REITLER, '40, PLAYS SYDNEY CONVINCINGLY

Goodhart Hall, December 3. The opening night performance of *A Bill of Divorcement*, given by the Players' Club and members of Princeton University, was, unlike some amateur productions, technically flawless. That is, the pictures stayed on the walls, the sound was effective at the correct time, and in spite of fears expressed by members of the back-stage crew, nobody in blue jeans walked thoughtlessly past the French windows of Acts I and III. It seems a backward process to praise first the unseen army that works for the production of a play, one must only remember how disconcerting the waver of a wall, or the misplacement of painted shadows can be. If the scenery is solid and convincing, the actors are apt to live up to their milieu.

Unfortunately, be an amateur production ever so professional, the audience has unaccountable instincts, one of which is to laugh when there is nothing funny. There is hardly ever any reason for this except a state of nerves produced by the tense feeling that something untoward is about to happen, and relief because it has not happened already. To the average person in such a state, the line about horses in Act I is cause for emotion of some sort, and since it is Act I and the tears have not yet begun to well, the only way out is by laughter. Heaven forbid the actors from thinking their serious lines were being taken lightly.

If only one serious line provokes mirth, however, the actors may assume that they have, so to speak, put themselves over. *A Bill of Divorcement* is not comic, in any sense; even nineteenth century Aunt Hester only stamps it with a deeper impress of tragedy, and brave, unmelodramatic, dumb tragedy that tries to hide itself behind a comic mask is food for experience. It is not sophomoric, so one can wonder at Frances Reitler's surprisingly mature performance as Sydney. The part of Sydney has launched more than one successful actress, but this does not prove that it is easy. It is what one makes of it, but it happens to be the kind of part that is more suited to the talents of

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Embryo Fire Attacks New Scientific Building

Swirling Students Pour From Hall
Windows to Watch

December 6.—A minor fire in the incomplete Science building brought two fire engines, a police car, most of Bryn Mawr's male (and some of its escaped female) population to the lower campus. Equally great was the excitement aroused among those unhappily confined in the halls.

At 10.30 the power-house siren went off in a rising crescendo and instantly halls not already locked were vacated as their inmates dashed out under various hazy impressions as to the fire's location. A growing crowd, collected at the lower end of Senior Row, found only a small blaze which was extinguished by the porters and men from the village before the fire apparatus arrived.

The fire was discovered by two Denbighites walking down Senior Row, who noticed a red glare reflected on the walls of the new building. A hasty glance over the high fence showed flames licking the scaffolding and the lower part of a wooden staircase. The two students ran to get help at the power house and at Radnor, where an efficient fire lieutenant instantly produced six nickels and be-

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'Yale Man's Guide Book' Prepares Readers For Football; Wimmin and New York

Dr. Phelps Supposes That 200
Of B. M.'s Senior Class
Have Been Abroad

There has lately come into our hands a copy of the *Yale Man's (1937-38) Guide Book*. This is an illustrated brochure of 36 pages which should be of interest to our readers chiefly because it includes an article on Bryn Mawr, interpreting a weekend here to the uninformed Yale man. On closer examination it reveals much about Yale to the uninformed Bryn Mawrter.

The booklet begins with five pages on athletics interspersed with various portraits of earnest looking gentlemen concerned with sport. These pages looked tedious, so we did not read them. Then comes the University Calendar which we also skipped; this, however, is followed by a few words by Profe or William Lyon Phelps loosely entitled *The College Year*, to which we devoted much study. We can confidently say that this contains no new material valuable to the Yale freshman or any freshman. It begins by asserting that America has the best weather of any country in the world; it goes on to say that the students are widely traveled; and it winds up with the statement that the most interesting and valuable side of college is the academic. There is one interesting sidelight on Dr. Phelps' opinion, which is that he supposes in the present Bryn Mawr senior class there are 200 students who have been to Europe.

On pages 12 and 13 we have two more athletics articles, which this time we read. The first is by Richard Vidmer of the *New York Herald Tribune*, and is a puerile little piece on the ancient theme of the feminine guest at a football game who does not understand or appreciate football. The second is called *Football, A Game* by Larry Kelley (of *Everybody There Saw Kelley fame*). *Football, A Game* (Mr. Kelley seems to have a genius for titles) is a panegyric on football which is summed up in the last paragraph, quote: "It's still a game of twenty-two boys on a field a hundred yards long, some of them not so good at Latin perhaps, but still very determined to get a certain oval-shaped pigskin ball over a white line and having a darn good time doing it." Unquote.

Now we come to the pith of the brochure, viz, four articles called respectively *Weekend at Vassar*, *Weekend at Smith*, *Weekend at Wellesley*, *Weekend at Bryn Mawr*. These are not arranged in alphabetical order obviously, but, presumably, in order of preference. Vassar and Wellesley, to our jaundiced eye, sound exactly the same. They both boast of quiet country, lakeshore sports, and describe in glowing detail the glory of their "proms." Smith's article is written in particularly coy language beginning with exhortations to "my beamish boys;" and whereas Wellesley modestly assures their readers that anyone who sends a girl one small green orchid with lilies of the valley is "the

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Teapot Talk

As we hear the teapots whistle once again in tea-pantries, we find ourselves explicable depressed. For the low whispers from smoking-room arm-chairs are the base accompaniment to the themes conducted in individual rooms. And by low and base, we mean low and base.

Some survey-conscience magazine said last year, that the three college conversation topics are politics, religion and sex. Perhaps this is true in the survey-vulnerable, less intellectual universities. Bryn Mawr's three topics are you and you and you.

Normally impressionable people are becoming hyper-conscious of normal characteristics of others as murmured about by the biased; prejudices and tastes pass for ultimatums; innuendos excite attention out of proportion to their objects. This situation, plausible in boarding-school, becomes disgusting in any adult group. More serious than the puerile aspect of such behavior is the positive harm it can cause to those who become the object of thoughtless personal criticism. There happen to be in society today certain standards of right and wrong behavior. It would seem also that there is a peculiar satisfaction in pointing out others than oneself as exemplifications of wrong behavior. However transient conventions existing today may ultimately be, the fact remains that any person who wrongly becomes the victim of current gossip can be made to undergo so great a personal unhappiness that even though the gossip as such is refuted, his relationships will never be quite the same.

We feel that any community which respects broadmindedness should maintain a every attitude of intolerance for this most petty kind of discrimination.

ALICE SHURCLIFF, '38,
WINS 50 CENT PRIZE

(Since this is the only poem entered in the College News contest it gives the editors great pleasure to award the 50 cents to Alice Shurcliff, '38)

Fable for Fifty Cents

a Gent
b Sought her
a Went
b Caught her
a A cent
b Bought her
b A Daughter
b Taught her
b She hadn't ought'er
c He could not
c Would not
b Support her
d This
a Meant
a Slaughter
c Shot
a Gent
b Self and daughter
c Moral: Hot, hot
c Sizzles Hell
c Ring the knell

Free (Alexandrine)

For these immortal three and give me 50c.

Wisconsin Probes Wage Abuse

Madison, Wis.—(ACP)—Agitation over "starvation wages" paid to students working in restaurants for their board has broken out at the University of Wisconsin. In a copyrighted story, the Daily Cardinal charged that in some cases students were forced to work for 16 to 19 cents an hour, paid in "leftover" meals.

The League for Liberal Action polled 250 workers in a survey to ascertain working conditions for and wages paid to university students.

In Philadelphia

Movies

Aldine: *Nothing Sacred*, a free-for-all comedy, with Carole Lombard and Fredric March.

Boyd: *Full Take Romance*, a musical romance about an opera star, with Grace Moore.

Europa: *Mayerling*, the great royal romance, with Charles Boyer.

Stanley: *Ebb Tide*, an adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's romance about the South Seas, with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer.

Locust St.: *The Hurricane*, from the famous novel by Nordhoff and Hall, with Jon Hall and Mary Astor.

Arcadia: *Conquest*, the Napoleonic romance, with Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Beginning Friday: *Music for Madame*, a musical comedy, with Nino Martini.

Fox: *The Last Gangster*, not so deep as *Scarface*, or so wide as *Little Caesar*, with Edward G. Robinson. Beginning Friday: *Manhattan Merry-Go-Round*, a musical comedy, with Leo Carillo.

Stanton: *Thoroughbreds Don't Cry*, a tremulous and saccharine story that should appeal to audiences that are not thoroughbred, with Mickey Rooney. Beginning Friday: *Nightclub Scandal*, a minor melodrama, with John Barrymore.

Earle: *Big Town Girl*, a musico-radio romance, with Claire Trevor. Beginning Friday: *She Married An Artist*, with John Boles.

Karlton: *Submarine D-1*, undersea adventure, with Wayne Morris.

Keith's: *A Damsel In Distress*, P. G. Wodehouse interpreted by Fred Astaire.

Theater

Chestnut St.: *Three Waltzes*, a musical by the three Strausses.

Forrest: *Richard II*, with Maurice Evans.

Orchestra

Philadelphia Orchestra: Leopold Stokowski conducting—Still: *Symph-*

Resignation

The College News regrets to announce the resignation of Eleanor Bailenson, '39, from the Editorial Board.

ABROAD AT HOME

The room in the Planetarium is small with a vaulted ceiling. An un-naturally swift dusk transforms the pale blue arch into a firmament with myriads of stars appearing almost imperceptibly one after the other until the very walls of the room and the girl sitting next to us are obscured by a feeling of immensity and distance. The Christmas sky as we see it today, in the twentieth century A. D. in Philadelphia suddenly gives place to a strange heaven, seen by the shepherds and wise men in the sixth century B. C. in Palestine.

The three shepherds see the stars as we do, and discover a great omen. Mars, Saturn and Jupiter are coming together in the constellation of the Fishes. It is a legitimate phenomenon, but the nearness of these three planets to each other seem to foretell a wonderful event. Wise men and astrologers point excitedly. There is a great light in the sky, which could almost be called a star, and a voice is saying, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulders: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

A tableau, emerging slowly from the black background, shows Mary and Joseph and Child in the stable while a choir sings *Unto us a Son is given*. The wise men have finally arrived. The voices continue with *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing* and *Silent Night*.

Gradually the stars disappear, and the picture has faded into the background. The incandescent lamps are brilliant and we see for the first time a miniature Philadelphia sky-line silhouetted around the edge of the ceiling. The vaulted room is a section of the Franklin Institute set apart for the Fela Planetarium.

On December 1, the Planetarium opened its third annual demonstration of the Christmas Skies, supplemented for the first time by appropriate music and tableaux. The performances will be held throughout December; on weekdays at 3 and 8.30 p. m.; on Saturdays at noon, 3, 4, and 8.30 p. m.; on Sundays and holidays at 3, 4, and 8.30 p. m. Admission is 25 cents per person. The entrance to the Planetarium is on the Parkway between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, within easy walking distance of the Broad Street Suburban Station. Each demonstration takes approximately an hour.

only in G Minor; Bach: *Prelude and Fugue in E Minor*; Unknown Composer: *Two Traditional Liturgical Melodies*; Palestrina: *Adoremus Te*; Byrd: *Pavan and Gigg*; Frescobaldi: *Gagliarda*; Bach: *Passacaglia*.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wednesday, *Sophie Lang Goes West*, with Gertrude Michael; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *Double Wedding*, with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

Seville: Thursday: *Wild Money*, with Edward Everett Horton; Friday and Saturday, *The Bride Wore Red*, with Joan Crawford; Sunday and Monday, *Danger—Love At Work*, with Ann Sothern; Tuesday and Wednesday, *Dangerously Yours*, with Cesar Romero.

Wayne: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *Heidi*, with Shirley Temple; Sunday and Monday, *The Life of Emily Zola*, with Paul Muni; Tuesday and Wednesday, *The Bride Wore Red*, with Joan Crawford.

Suburban: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, *Heidi*, with Shirley Temple.

Calendars on Sale

College Calendars, containing all the events of the coming year, and plenty of space for notes, will go on sale in the book-shops. The proceeds go to the League and the price is 50 cents.

EXCERPTS From EXILE

The muffled, unsatisfactory explosion produced when an Anglo-Saxon mentality comes into contact with an *esprit gaulois* is probably due to their opposed conceptions of the pleasures of verbal intercourse. The Anglo-Saxon, who basks happily in the reflected light of his own ideas, agrees with his friends out of courtesy. He is consequently surprised and discouraged when the Gaulois deliberately refutes his every statement, not realizing that the latter is equally surprised and discouraged at the absence of any firm basis of opposition on which he may test his arguments. There is, however, some hope that the Anglo-Saxon, renowned for intellectual, if not instinctive tolerance, may understand the spirit of contradiction even though he does not sympathize with it. An analytical examination based on authentic and well-known examples is in order.

Let us refer to one of the earliest French manuscripts known to exist, *La Chanson de Roland*. "*Roland, mon compaignon, sonnez votre aliphant!*" cries Oliver. "*Ne plaise a Dieu,*" the former answers, "*qu'il soit jamais dit par nul homme vivant que pour des païens j'ais sonné mon cor!*" So far so good, but presently Roland suggests, "*Je sonnerai l'oliphant,*" and Oliver replies, "*Ce serait pour tous vos parents un grand deshonneur et un opprobre et cette honte serait sur eux toute leur vie!*" This is probably one of the purest examples of the disinterested spirit of contradiction that characterizes *l'esprit gaulois*. The unexpected reversal of opinion is partly due to an instinctive impulse towards contrariness and partly to the intellectual need of verbal combat to which is attached, at option, the corollary of invective. The author, Turoldus, does not describe the two-hour argument that undoubtedly ensued. This omission is easily attributed to lack of space; afterwards we can imagine the two heroes readily abandoning the fun of nose-splitting and horse-licking for the more enduring joys of argumentation.

Today, the *conciierge* embodies the emotional element in the spirit of contradiction. If she is quite sure that she has seen you leave the apartment, she hastily delivers the mail. But if, lured by the glimpse of an American postage stamp, you creep up to the mail-box, she will rush out of her lair to interpose herself between you and the expected letter, flatly denying that the mail has been delivered. This is a crude manifestation of "*l'esprit gaulois*". To reach a higher plane, the element of doubt must be introduced. Thus, it appears to a foreigner that Parisians deliberately cultivate ignorance in order to leave room for imaginative argument.

"Your professors decide in advance what courses they expect to give," an *ancien élève* of the Sorbonne told me with withering scorn. "Ours never decide until the classes start and sometimes not even then." When I thought of the long succession of arguments, fights and general misunderstandings that preceded these belated decisions, I understood the gratitude that she must feel for their authors. Again, many Parisians do not read, or do not admit that they read, newspapers thoroughly. They explain that it is a waste of time because journalists a ways distort the truth, but it is possible that another factor plays an important part in their attitude. Too detailed a mass of information, whether true or false, would necessarily restrict the field of argument.

Supplementary invective is not a necessary part of a gallic disagreement. The mentality of a *conciierge* is generally too pedestrian, that of a scholar, too courteous, to indulge freely in a combat of abuse. We must go out into the streets to find substantial material. Two taxis collide; two furious chauffeurs burst out instantaneously. "*Eh bien! tu ne pouvais pas sonner ton klaxon par exemple!*" The crowd gathers as the excited contestants exchange the unanswerable insults of the other; the abusive fire-works become increasingly brilliant; the crowd gasps in admiration. Distorted, vulgarized, the argument is still recognizable as a far-off echo of the incident in the Pyrenees—symbolic of the eternal *esprit gaulois*.

MARGARET OTIS, '39.

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of the News:

A chapter of the American Student's Union has existed on the Bryn Mawr campus for almost three years, but the majority of the student body has not had an opportunity to find out its program and purpose. This has been the fault of the leadership in the chapter. We would like to remedy the situation as soon as we can.

The American Students' Union stands, broadly speaking, for four things: peace, increased educational facilities, academic freedom and equal rights for all races. Specifically this means that the A. S. U. opposes militarism in education (in particular the R. O. T. C.). It fights the war preparations of the United States government because it believes that this money could be better spent on education, and because it feels that the only war in which this country is likely to be involved will be one for Colonial possessions. The A. S. U. has gone on record in the past as supporting the Oxford pledge. This will be one of the most important points of discussion at the national convention in December.

Concretely, in the struggle to make known the desire of the students for peace, the A. S. U. organized the first student demonstration for peace on April 22, 1936. In the second strike, in 1937, a million students took part. The A. S. U. has campaigned for legislation to make R. O. T. C. optional in colleges. It has always supported the governments of Spain and China, feeling that in these struggles against fascist aggression the peace of the world is at stake.

The A. S. U. stands for extension of educational facilities. To this end it conducts every year a "pilgrimage" to Washington, to ask for extension of present N. Y. A. benefits, which are entirely inadequate to help all who deserve high school and college education.

The A. S. U. believes that the social problems of the day can only be solved if they are courageously faced by both students and faculty in schools and colleges. Therefore, the A. S. U. stands opposed to all attempts to limit academic discussion, or the free expression of opinion by students and faculty.

The A. S. U., since it is in favor of equal educational opportunity for all, is opposed to racial discrimination. In the United States the Jewish race, and especially the Negro race, are the most conspicuous victims of discrimination. The A. S. U. has consistently tried to help students of these races to get equal privileges on the campus.

The A. S. U. believes that the issues for which the students are working are the same as those for which labor is working. The fact that the A. S. U. nationally and locally has felt its interests close to those of labor, and has therefore helped in strike, does not imply an uncritical endorsement of every strike, but when support follows investigation, it is legitimate and carries weight.

In conclusion: no member of the A. S. U. is obliged to support any action taken locally or nationally of which he or she does not approve. The A. S. U. was founded in the hope that it would prove an organization where progressives of every political opinion could meet on common ground and work together for whatever aims they might have in common. The A. S. U. is not affiliated with any political party, and it is not its policy to take sides in political controversies.

It should be noted that this program has been inadequately carried out on this campus—a matter which will be more fully discussed in another article. (This summary of the A. S. U. program is necessarily incomplete. An excellent presentation of it is to be found in full in the A. S. U. Handbook, or in the pamphlet "Toward a Closed Shop on the Campus," both of which are on reserve in the New Book Room.)

AGNES SPENCER,

For the Executive Committee of the Bryn Mawr Chapter, A. S. U.

Miss Petts Will Teach At Austrian Mozarteum

To Give Course Next Summer
On "Good Movement"

(Especially contributed by Donnie Allen, '38.)

It has just been announced that Miss Josephine Petts, Director of Physical Education, will teach next summer at the International Mozarteum Foundation in Salzburg, Austria.

As a member of the department of dancing Miss Petts will give a special course, "Good Movement Through Dancing and Proper Coordination."

The famous summer Salzburg Festival is the direct result of the Mozarteum established in 1841 and supported by the Mozart legacy. Its departments include instruction in a great variety of musical instruments, voice, opera, drama, dancing, stage direction, acting, scenery, costuming, French and German. The institute's faculty is international.

In addition to the opportunities for study at the Mozarteum there is the rare pleasure of living in the city of Salzburg—a city of very special charm.

Miss Petts knows Salzburg very well, having spent many summers there as student and later as teacher of dancing at the Elizabeth Duncan School which had its summer residence at Schloss Klessheim, just outside the city.

Constance Renninger Interprets Aquinas

Continued from Page One

proof also involves, for Thomas Aquinas, "the gradation found in things and his belief in the different degrees of being"; this presupposes a standard of perfections which need not necessarily be accepted without question.

"Saint Thomas believes that the intellectual has actual existence outside

NAUTICAL DANCE HELD IN GYM AFTER PLAY

The Gymnasium, December 4.—The Undergraduate Association offered a very successful dance for Bryn Mawr to frolic at after the play. It was all definitely nautical, from the strings of flags which looped from balcony to balcony to the fishnet effect adorning the walls. We deduced that this back to the sea movement originated in the clam chowder. This unusual form of "refreshment" was given free, either Campbell or Heinz doing a little unobtrusive advertising.

Jerry Connor's orchestra was good and those who could whipped the floor at a spanking pace. We saw no one fall down or pass out or do anything very amazing, though all seemed generally happy. The addition of various *Intime* Princetonians added a sophisticated note to the familiar diet of Haverford.

of man, because he identifies this principle with being." The intellectual is thought of as independent of matter. Matter, deriving its individuality from God, is potential, not actual. But "being is really in matter, because that which cannot feel does not really exist, as perception is a feeling. It is impossible to separate being from matter."

"In intellection is man's perfection. Infinity, perfection, eternity, essence,—all these qualities which one believes exist in God are conceptions of this faculty." At the same time, "the knowledge of infinite things and perfection does not transcend the senses, but is unity within matter. Perfection for man is this infinity within his finite destiny." It is in this sense that Thomas Aquinas can say that actuality, as existence, entails perfection. More than this, existence for man entails consciousness or feeling.

This perfection of matter is not to be thought of as involving division in time as opposed to God outside of time, but as unification, coalescence throughout time.

Players' Club Gives 'Bill of Divorcement'

Continued from Page One

A young actress than, say, that of Margaret. Miss Reitler made it her own and kept it without a false note, never making one feel for a moment the uncomfortable embarrassment that comes when an actor's emotion simply fails to register, or is overplayed; as far as we were concerned, she was Sydney.

Mary Sands' part as Margaret was more difficult because it took her out of herself, that is, from youth to age, a transition which she did not quite make effective. One can disguise youth by "old" clothes, one can paint innumerable wrinkles on a young face, but it must be camouflaged from the inside out. James Smith as Hilary, and Mary Reisman as Aunt Hester, were the only ones who managed this peculiar preliminary effacement. Sanford Etherington (Gray) looked like an earnest, pugnacious football star with powder in his hair; William Larson's (Dr. Alliot's) voice sounded singularly boyish even though one was momentarily hoodwinked by his haggard fifty year old face. Harold Norton, on the other hand, made the Rev. Pumphrey into a character part, an eccentric Peter Pannish gentleman, who has never been young and thus becomes static in appearance from the hour of his birth. At any rate, he looked old enough to explain the presence of young Kit (Clyde Hubbard) and both together very successfully turned their relationship, aside from age, into a kind of paradox, though narrow-minded fathers have been known to have broad-minded sons. In this case, Mr. Hubbard, the broad-minded son, was something other than a Princeton senior, just as Miss Reitler more or less transcended her own identity. Kit's part had a good many objectionable possibilities, and Mr. Hubbard bit at none of them.

As we have said, Mary Reisman and James Smith, as Aunt Hester and Hilary, overstepped the limits im-

JANE BRAUCHER, '39, HOLDS GRENFELL SALE

The Grenfell Shop, which comes annually to Bryn Mawr, under the sponsorship of the Bryn Mawr League, will be open this week and next in Jane Braucher's room, 54-57 Pennbrook East. All articles sold are obtained from the Grenfell Labrador Industries Shop which is maintained for the benefit of Dr. Grenfell's constructive work in Labrador, where there have been established "five hospitals, six nursing stations, four orphanage-boarding schools, hospital ships, industrial stations, clothing distribution centers, agricultural efforts, and other means to induce a better civilization."

The stock of the Bryn Mawr Grenfell Shop includes gay-colored woolen socks, sashes, and mittens, bars of maple sugar, Christmas cards, calendars, seals, window wedges, letter openers, napkin rings, curtain pulls, and ever-popular winter parkas; all sorts of excellent Christmas gifts. Purchases benefit both Labrador industries and the Bryn Mawr League, which receives a commission from the sale that helps it to carry on its numerous activities.

posed on them by time, and transformed themselves respectively, into a nasty old maid, and a man who has been through a kaleidoscopic hell for more than fifteen years. Miss Reisman achieved this partly by affecting a pursed-lipped, weary-eyed snappishness, partly by the inside-out process mentioned above. Mr. Smith's tense characterization was entirely inside out and many-sided: groping and tenacious, helpless and powerful, all at once, and particularly moving when contrasted with Sydney's strength.

The last part to consider is that of Bassett, played by Janet Gregory. It is hard to say anything about the inevitable maid except that Miss Gregory was as good a one as we could have wished for, with none of the fripperies that some maids assume when they want to make their presences felt.

Haverford Defeats B. M. In Un-Hockey Game, 1-0

Visitors' Idea of Rules is Vague
But Power Undeniable

November 30.—Only a faulty, one might even say non-existent, knowledge of the rules of field hockey prevented the Haverford soccer team from defeating the Bryn Mawr varsity by more than a mere 1-0 score. Time and again Haverford swept down the field, only to be stopped short by a whistle for "off-side," or "turning" by a referee undaunted by yells of "Robber!"

In the cheering section, Haverford outnumbered Bryn Mawr, and strong masculine voices drowned any feminine support. A misdirected shot brought a grunt of pain from a Bryn Mawr back, and cat-calls from the gallery: "Hit the ball," "Dirty play, er!", and ungallantly "Knock 'em down if they get in your way." The game was not hockey, but as a mild type of free-for-all it proved satisfactory to players and spectators alike.

Line-up:
BRYN MAWR. HAVFORD.
E. Lee.....r. w..... Dixon
Chatfield Taylor.....r. i..... Welbourn
Boyd.....c..... Lewis
Bakewell.....l. i..... W. Evans
Wyld.....l. w..... F. Brown
Seltzer.....r. h..... Goldmark
Evans.....c. h..... J. Evans
Marshall.....l. h..... Ebersoll
Ligon.....r. f..... Whittier
Williams.....l. f..... Morris
Reck.....g..... DeWeese
Goals: Lewis.
Substitutions: Norris for Seltzer.
Referees: Grant, Sharpe.

Looking back over the years, one is aware that the Players' Club has surpassed itself, perhaps because of its direction by Mrs. Marquerite McAneny, perhaps because of its new collaborators. Fortunately, it has not, like big May Day, set itself any hard and fast standards of perfection, and there is no limit to the records it can break. M. R. M.

DO AMERICA'S FLIERS APPRECIATE THE COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN CAMELS?



YOU bet they do! In aviation is one of the most discriminating groups of smokers in the country. The famous record holder, Col. Roscoe Turner, smokes Camels. So do test-pilot Lee Gehlbach, Capt. Frank Hawks, and TWA's chief pilot Hal Sneed—to mention only a few. As Col. Turner puts it: "I guess you've noticed that men in aviation are great smokers. And, from what I see, most fliers share my regard for Camels. They need healthy nerves. That's one big reason why so many of us stick to Camels."

And many millions of Americans—more people than smoke any other cigarette in the world—give a hearty o-kay to Camels!



ARTHUR WALDO, JR. is a Senior in College. He says: "Working out a tough assignment often can make me feel all tuckered out. The second I feel myself getting tired, I like to get a 'lift' with a Camel."



WINIFRED CASTLE works long hours at her editorial desk—smokes a lot. She says: "I think there's nothing like Camels for mildness. I can smoke as many Camels as I please and they never get on my nerves."



PETER KILLIAN is a news photographer. His slant: "Camels are always in the picture with me—on the job—at home—and especially at the table. Camels help my digestion to keep clicking day after day."



EDWARD HURLEY, a successful, busy architect, says: "To my way of thinking, a man doesn't really know what honest, good-natured natural flavor means until he smokes Camels. I'd walk a mile for a Camel!"



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MORE FOR COSTLIER
TOBACCOS! Camels
are a matchless blend
of finer—MORE
EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS
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ED GRAFFE, gym instructor, says: "Yes sir, I can smoke Camels all I please without getting jangled nerves. No matter how much I dig into a pack of Camels, they don't tire my taste."



MARIE DRISCOLL, business girl, speaks for lots of stenographers when she says: "Camels certainly have everything I like a cigarette to have."



NEW DOUBLE-FEATURE CAMEL CARAVAN

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CAMELS ARE THE LARGEST-SELLING CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

Alumnae Comment On the Days of Yore

A Return to Beautiful, Good
And True Fires Erstwhile
Undergraduates

COLLEGE JUST THE SAME

Although the Alumnae Weekend was as long ago as Lantern Night, the alumnae's undeleted impressions have only recently been immortalized in prose in the December issue of the *Alumnae Bulletin*. But thanks to the charms of faculty, students, and campus, and frantic efforts on the part of all the three to retain the old spirit and at the same time to reflect a feeling of change, the alumnae had a rollicking, fine, darn good time, to use their own words. One (1902) even went so far as to entitle her article *Paradise Regained*.

Opinion through the years could be compared to a graph of the movements of the New York Stock Exchange. It covers a period of 41 years, with bursts of enthusiasm recurring like depressions, and a certain wave of cynicism visible around 1933. 1933 is still in the ugly duckling stage, half dust, half deity, it is fearful to return to a college, which might not recognize it. 1856 is too old to care. 1937, the happiest of all alumnae, has not yet felt the cold shroud of forgetfulness, and being by now a quarter-deity can be duly superior.

Whatever the natures of the alumnae before their arrival, they all went home in a thoroughly rosy humor. Everything had been idyllic; one confessed that the general effect of the week-end, of Bryn Mawr in fact, was a renewal of ideals and a restoration to "faith, the good, the true, and beautiful."

All the undergraduates were good, true, and beautiful except the *College News* reporter, who appeared in slacks ("her hair was faultless, however"); and 1896 seemed to think that the seniors showed extraordinary restraint. Instead of bursting into incredulous guffaws, "not an eyelash moved when they learned that one or two of us took our degree in the last century." In the good old days of Victorian inhibitions there would have been a batting of eyelashes equal in volume to a sudden flight of partridges. Change for the better; not only are we good comrades (1896), but we are more natural, less sophisticated, and can sing the College Cheer with unselfconscious gusto (1929—another rather natural era of cynicism).

In spite of changes that have come, presumably with the final emancipation of woman, sensations remain the same. Lantern Night still preserves its peculiarly romantic character, even though it is no longer given on Denbigh Green; people still brew afternoon tea, though we could swear that the whistling kettle was not invented before 1933. All kinds of new buildings are popping up, but the Library smells the way it did in 1929. Bryn Mawr is always kept from being anything but Bryn Mawr, because its turnover is so gradual. It may be "going forward again to yet another new day," but the new day is not going to surprise anyone, even if we come back for an Alumnae Weekend in 1978.

There is one thing that we think might surprise 1929, though. "Practically invisible," she says, "are the slaked-out premises of the new dormitory." Time marches on!

M. R. M.

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C. GEORGE CRONECKER

Joint Christmas Carol Service to be Dec. 12

B. M. and Church of Redeemer
Will Sing in Goodhart

On Sunday, December 12, at 7.45 p. m., in Goodhart Hall, the combined choirs of Bryn Mawr College and the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, will give a Christmas Carol Service. There are some 80 members of the Bryn Mawr undergraduate choir, 30 of the Church of the Redeemer, a mixed choir of men's and women's voices, making a total of ninety.

Ernest Willoughby, Director of the Bryn Mawr College Choir, and also organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Redeemer, will direct. Recognized as an authority on choral music and its presentation, he has developed these choirs to a high level artistically and to a very definite musical authority.

The speaker will be the Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., LL.D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

The program is as follows:

The Holly and the Ivy... Traditional Christmas Day... Gustav Holst
(A Choral Fantasy on Old Carols)
Wassail Song... Vaughan Williams
Born Today (Five part Motet)

Lo, How a Rose E're Blooming Sweetlinck

Lullaby, My Sweet Little Baby Prentorian

Sleep Baby Sleep William Byrd

Carols for Congregation and Choir:
O Come All Ye Faithful
Hark the Herald Angels Sing
Good Christian Men Rejoice
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks

God Rest You Merry Gentlemen
Silent Night, Holy Night
The First No ell

This paper welcomes letters on timely topics of interest.

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College Bureau re-opened
for Christmas Holidays
starting December 15th

Rejean Reichman, Wellesley '35, presiding
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, N. Y.

LEAGUE CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Bryn Mawr League Summer Camp Committee wishes to announce that there will be a Christmas party for the children of the second group at the camp last summer, in the Common Room, Tuesday afternoon, December 14. This group is the one which was sponsored by the Main Line Federation of Churches through which the camp committee is planning to arrange summer vacations for three groups of children next summer. All groups of children next summer.

Herbert Miller Speaks On "Racial Minorities"

Continued from Page One

people want is the language of instruction." Discrimination against any race or speech in Russia is prohibited by strictly enforced laws.

The problem is even more serious in central Europe, where geographic racial mixtures predominate. The minority situation of three million Germans in a country of fifteen million Slavs has evoked difficulties between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The formation of new states is of little avail, merely reversing the position of the exploiters and the exploited. Imperialism is another source of trouble, as it involves the taking over of an alien group by a foreign government. Russia seems to hold the only solution, and even with the general application of her plan it will be many generations before the problem can finally be solved.

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PERMANENT WAVING
Beauty Craft in all its Branches

Varsity-Faculty Hockey Game
December 2.—The Varsity-Faculty hockey game can hardly be called a hockey game, and the faculty team hardly a faculty team—it consisted of six faculty and five student substitutes. The score was 4-0, in favor of the varsity. We need say no more.

Guide Book Prepares Yalemen for Gay Life

Continued from Page One

white-haired boy." Smith haughtily warns them that if they don't come across with six green orchids they are heels.

It pains us to admit that the Bryn Mawr article is also coyly phrased, and college festivities are unfortunately described as "cozy affairs." Embarrassed for lack of dazzling "proms," the writer fell back on ecstatic recommendations of the Arcadians and the Barclay thus imparting a tone of worldly-wisdom which the other, more collegiate articles, lack. Most fittingly, therefore, the account of a Bryn Mawr weekend is followed by an article on *New York At Night* by Sherman Billingsley, the managing director of the Stork Club. This is merely a comprehensive lists of "don'ts" for the undergraduate night-

Christmas Party at the Deanery on Monday, December 13

Supper served at seven
Christmas Carols by the
Maids and Porters, Tap Dancing, and a Short Skit by certain members of the Faculty and Administration, entitled *The Marzo Lecture* or *Mrs. Swinburne Comes to Town*, by Miss Laurence Stapleton. Roger H. Wells is the stage manager and Walter C. Michels is in charge of the lighting.

Admission including supper \$1.25. After 8.00 p. m. \$0.50. For Supper R. S. V. P. to the Deanery before December 11.

clubber, a typical one being—"Don't make a date with a girl in the chorus of a night club until you have a chance to see her in her street clothes without make-up." (Ho!—Ed.)

One or two handy guides to night life, and mileage charts to interesting points complete the little book's contents; and we feel it necessary to add only that the proof reading has been extremely desultory and that the system of continuations is so complicated that it leaves us enervated.

J. T.

A Sandal of Satin

This low-heeled slipper will carry you in comfort through many an evening of dancing. dyeable white satin. \$11.95 gold kid..... \$13.95



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KEEP- PING AN EAR TO THE GROUND IMPROVES THE VISION

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You will observe that those who determine what is going to be, people with vision who make things happen, are the ones who are well informed. They are at the head of activities, business, the professions, sports and hobbies. Usually, they owe their success largely to the fact that they read a good newspaper. Keeping an ear to the ground for news and ideas improves the vision.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Gleaned from Mr. Fenwick)

The Supreme Court, reputed never to have reversed its decisions, now seems on the point of doing so. Today it announced that a contractor receiving a salary for the construction of a federal dam is liable to taxation by the state in which the work is done. This suggests that the court may consider reversing its decision held since 1819 that not only is the Federal government exempt from state taxation, but that the officers of the state need not pay federal taxes.

It was pointed out that approximately a million and a half officers capable of paying taxes are exempt. Furthermore, billions of dollars of federal, state and municipal bonds would become procurable. Chances of a constitutional amendment changing this state of affairs is not likely as few tax-free congressmen will vote to tax themselves.

An editorial appeared in the *New York Times* of November 30 lamenting the fact that the United States has lost its influence in world affairs. The world knows America will not fight, and therefore ignores any position it takes. Although the editorial did not arouse much comment here, it caused a great stir abroad. Both Italy and Germany stated that it was none of our business to meddle in foreign affairs. They feel we are perfectly right to follow the admonitions of George Washington and stay out of entangling alliances.

Would we fight on the side of the democrats? England and France are the only big democracies. Should Germany, Italy and Japan, already closely allied, take over Austria and Poland, and eventually all Europe, and then conquer Great Britain, would we fight? There would not be much point in opposing the triumphant Fascist states. Should the three big powers then turn to South America, would we fight? At that point we probably would, but against terrific odds without the hope of aid. Such a prospect is depressing, but a good foreign policy is necessary to avoid the catastrophe. The present policy of isolation and increased armaments is not the way to safety.

If some of the money for appropriations were given to silk workers suffering from the boycott, and if the boycott were then pressed to the utmost, all imports and exports stopped, Japan would be brought to her knees in three months. Without government action, it will take six months. By then, Japan will have accomplished her objectives. Japan's taking over the collection of customs at Shanghai and Tientsin evoked a sharp note from the United States, as the collections are pledged to Great Britain and this country as payment of debts.

Following Lord Halifax's visit to Berlin and the French delegation to London, M. Delbos has been visiting the capitals of Southeastern Europe. He is attempting to re-establish and strengthen the *Petite Entente* which aims to restrain Germany. At the same time, Baron von Neurath, of Germany, told M. Francois-Poncet that his country would not relax on the colonial issue, but would discuss Central Europe. France, in turn, is willing to concede to Germany, but her concessions must be part of a general settlement. She will not give up colonies if it is only to further Germany's unappeasable appetite. Germany does not want a general settlement. She wants her colonies back and is prepared to use force if necessary.

Soviet Russia is having the first national election of its life Sunday, December 12. There are 1143 election districts, but the ballots in 1119 of them only contain one name. Yet, the Soviet propaganda department declares the USSR to be the most democratic country in the world.

Frances Walker Praises Work of Summer School

Article Says Democratic Outlook Is Secret of Success

An article on the Summer School in the autumn issue of *The Quarterly*, publication of Connecticut College for Women, answers the recent D. A. R. attack on the school. Frances Walker, '38, editor of the magazine, was one of the student aides here last summer. Her article, entitled *Bryn Mawr Co-operates With Labour*, is a sympathetic, vivid portrayal of the Industrial Section.

She speaks of Miss Thomas' forethought and consideration in desiring to make some use of the college grounds during the summer months and her decision to use them for workers' education. She tells of the preliminary struggle with less liberal trustees, and of the suspicious hesitancy of the first working girls to the seemingly-capitalistic college surroundings. But from that first class came some of the industrial leaders of today, and now, 16 years later, girls bending over complicated machinery work harder to win a chance for six weeks at Bryn Mawr.

Miss Walker then describes the informal conducting of classes, the manner in which problems relative to the girls are presented, the intensity with which these vital questions are attacked. Each girl is studying the composition of the society in which she lives and of her life itself.

The author in concluding her article stresses the high degree of democracy in the full sense of the word that characterizes all the activities of the school. No side of a question is overlooked, no group is forgotten, everyone must have representation, the author finds. This strict adherence to fairness is almost feverish in its attempts. But it is this particular quality that is the unifying force in the school and ensures its continued existence and success. L. T. S.

MAIDS AND PORTERS TO SING TWO NIGHTS

On Monday, December 14, the maids and porters will sing Christmas carols and spirituals at the Deanery party, the following night they will go around the campus singing. Those who have heard them in previous years will remember a beautiful performance, and the rehearsals this year show great promise. Camilla Riggs, '40, and Terry Ferrer, '40, are directing the singing. Among the numbers that will be sung are: *Here We Come A-Wassailing*, *O Mountain Pine*, *Silent Night*, *The Twelve Days of Christmas*, *I Got Shoes*, *Study War No More*, *Deep River*, *Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen*, *I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray*, *Swing Low Sweet Chariot*, *Little David Play on Your Harp*, *Ezekiel Saw the Wheel*. The program will finish with the negro national anthem, *Lift Every Voice and Sing*.

Embryo Fire Attacks New Scientific Building

Continued from Page One

gan telephoning. In the meantime Joe Graham, the night watchman, had seen the fire and arrived on the scene as the siren began shrieking.

The blaze originated in the basement of the building when "salamanders" (buckets of burning coke) used to keep fresh-laid cement from freezing, set fire to tarpaulins covering the windows. From the basement the

PEACE COLUMN

(Especially contributed by Eleanor Taft, '39.)

The Peace Council, representing every group on the camp, exemplifies an effort to organize, educate, and act upon college peace opinion. It is a subsidiary of the Emergency Peace Campaign, which was initiated by the American Friends' Service Committee on April 21, 1936, as the crystallization of nation-wide pacifist opinion. It has promoted a national cooperative drive to achieve world peace by: (1) Strengthening pacific alternatives to armed conflict; (2) bringing about such political and economic changes as are essential to a just and peaceable world order; (3) recruiting and uniting in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of, or participate in, war; (4) acquainting peace-minded people with the programs and policies of the member organizations of the National Peace Conference in other peace groups. It is cooperating actively with the National Peace Conference in their program of world economic cooperation.

During the past 18 months it has established a tremendous machinery of popular support: Local peace committees in 1200 cities and on 400 college campuses; good working contacts in 600 other communities; prospects among campus, farm, and labor groups; and finally a large group of able speakers. There are no limits to this vigorous organization whose establishment in the midst of so many active "peace" organizations is justified by a two-year intensification of the work these other groups are carrying out. They emphasize the necessity of individual contributions through thought, legislative pressure, publicity in local papers, and discussion. This fall they suggest a "day to day policy" of non-participation and non-cooperation in war which starts by the invocation of neutrality law, evacuation of American citizens from China, the setting of an official date removing protection from American lives, and withdrawal of our naval and military forces.

Special student groups, prepared by one of three Institutes of International Relations set up 11 years ago by the American Friends' Service Committee, are sent into rural areas in all parts of the country to carry the cry of the Emergency Peace Campaign. Three hundred and eighty-five students have gone out in the last two years to visit 29 states, and left 65 peace councils or committees to continue their work. With the same spirit of the Peace Caravans they urge us to heed their daily challenge of "Why not wage peace?"

fire spread to the scaffolding at ground level.

The damage is estimated at under 250 dollars, which is covered by the contractor's insurance. No delay in construction is expected as a result of the fire.

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Breakfast

Lunch

Tea

Dinner

For Special Parties, Call Bryn Mawr 386

Style Changes Shown in College Athletics; Swedish Gym Replaced by Modern Dance

Ah! for the good old days when ladies were ladies—and Bryn Mawr-ters trooped decorously into their exercise classes clad, as was befitting modest young women, in woolen blouses, voluminous bloomers, and ankle-length corduroy skirts! Thus attired and armed with dumb-bells these precursors of the modern Athletic College Girl spent several hours each week at "Sargent's exercises," designed to develop their weaker parts.

Bryn Mawr had made provision for physical education at the outset when it included a gymnasium among its first buildings, and a full-time physical education teacher among its faculty members. After the first few years, the value of individual development of body parts began to be doubted, and Swedish gymnastics, whose purpose was bodily co-ordination, replaced the old system (1889).

Sports were included as extra-curricular activities and in 1891 the Athletic Association was founded for the purpose of keeping up athletic equipment and running tennis tournaments. It has since, in its day, made several momentous decisions. For example, in 1894, it decreed:

"1. That in all sports requiring short skirts leggings shall be worn;
"2. That the length of the skirt shall be left to the discretion of the captains of the teams.

"3. That in no athletic sports shall sweaters be worn."

But in 1898 it adopted as the official uniform the flannel blouse and corduroy skirt (with under-bloomers, of course) which were used with little

modification until the last 15 years or so.

The use of flannel shirts presented some problems. For example, it was found that the difficulty and general infrequency of laundering them necessitated a stringent rule that only clean exercise shirts might be worn to meals, and by clean, it was explained, was meant "not previously worn." But, inconvenient as the corduroy-flannel combination seems to us, there were undoubtedly some advantages to it. In hockey, it is said, balls could quite easily be stopped and caught in the folds of the skirt with just a slight bending of the knees. The conservation of energy must have been enormous!

In 1894, the swimming pool had been built, and swimming became part of the program, although it was not until 1907 in the supervised curriculum.

In 1910 a new gymnasium was built over the swimming pool, and gave impetus to the physical education program. Aside from that, however, few innovations were made for the next several years. But the war evidently served as an inspiration to the youth of our college, and in 1919 Bryn Mawr students turned out in great numbers to participate in company drills and community singing.

Hockey was the favorite sport of the college for many years—during Miss Appleby's régime—and during this time the college athletic spirit reached its peak. But the universal modern swing away from team sports to those individual activities which can be used after college has resulted in a rather regrettable diminution of the old fierce enthusiasm.



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DANCERS' CLUB PLANS SYMPOSIUM, RECITALS

Penn. West Showcase, December 7. Plans for the coming winter months constituted the chief business at the last meeting of the Dancers' Club at the same time, Frances Levinson, '41, and Alice Lee, '41, were elected to membership.

The club has been invited to participate in a dance symposium at Temple University some time in March, and will start work on the composition of a short number after the Christmas holidays. The club itself hopes to present a symposium on the three types of dancing; Ballet, Duncan, and Modern on the campus during February. A demonstration by a Humphrey group is also planned.

For the remainder of the semester, members of the club will observe both the Be 'nning Duncan class and the Humphrey class in order to select new members. Final elections will be announced at the beginning of February.

International Brigade No Longer Necessary

Continued from Page One

only deep opposition to Fascism that enabled the Loyalists to makeup these deficiencies.

The disorganization of the Loyalist forces was remedied in the sudden crystallization of the Battalions of

It was further decided to make semi-monthly business meetings a policy of the club. The next meeting will be an important tea on the fourth of January. At that time the speakers at the symposium will be announced.

Steel and the 5th Regiment. The Battalions were made up of those people of any faction who would agree to accept discipline, who had some knowledge of military science, who were physically fit, and who were guaranteed by reliable groups to be anti-Fascists. The Fifth Regiment, the first large scale military organization, indispensable in the defense of Madrid, was important towards general government efficiency in enforcing decrees, for its body was largely made up of 30,000 to 40,000 Anarchists, willing to be disciplined.

The aid of the International Brigade is no longer necessary. Its main function was that of a shock troop, a

group which could communicate its knowledge of military science, today mainly made up of Americans.

The main factor that explains Franco's dependence on foreign troops in spite of containing the cream of our Spanish economic society, is that the peasants as a unified group of 50,000 sympathize with and love the government. This support first became manifest when the Popular Front government was elected due to the peasant body. Since then it has been strengthened by the policies of

the government as affecting the land-owners: First forcing the sale of land to the government for peasant colonization, and afterward taking land for redistribution from any owner implicated in rebellion.

Mr. Lash is wary of predicting results of the war or general hypothetical results. But he is sure that if the government does win, there is no chance of the former landowners getting back their land, or of Catholicism recovering its full economic and political power in Spain.

RICHARD STOCKTON

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